(XXXII YEAR.) THE Nº 1671.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1776.

RULES and ARTICLES for the better government of the TROOPS raised, or to be raised and kept in pay by and at the expence of the United States of America.—*Concluded from our laſt.*

ARTICLE 3.

EVERY non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier who ſhall be convicted at a court martial of having ſold, loſt or ſpoiled, through neglect, his horſe, arms, cloaths, or accoutrements, ſhall undergo ſuch weekly ſtoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as a court martial ſhall judge ſufficient for repairing the loſs or damage; and ſhall ſuffer imprisonment, or ſuch other corporal puniſhment as his crime ſhall deſerve.

Art. 4. Every officer who ſhall be convicted at a court martial of having embezzled or miſapplied any money with which he may have been entruſted for the payment of the men under his command, or for inliſting men into the ſervice, if a commiſſioned officer, ſhall be caſhiered, and compelled to refund the money, if a non-commiſſioned officer, ſhall be reduced to ſerve in the ranks as a private ſoldier, be put under ſtoppages until the money be made good, and ſuffer ſuch corporal puniſhment (not extending to life or limb) as the court martial ſhall think fit.

Art. 5. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, cloathing or other warlike ſtores, belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his colonel, in caſe of their being loſt, ſpoiled or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual ſervice.

SECTION XIII.

Art. 1. All non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers who ſhall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted upon them by the ſentence of a court martial.

Art. 2. No officer or ſoldier ſhall lie out of his quarters, garriſon or camp, without leave from his ſuperior officer, upon penalty of being puniſhed, according to the nature of his offence, by the ſentence of a court martial.

Art. 3. Every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier ſhall retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he ſhall be puniſhed according to the nature of his offence by the commanding officer.

Art. 4. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, ſhall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade of exerciſe, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other evident neceſſity; or ſhall go from the ſaid place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed or relieved, on the penalty of being puniſhed according to the nature of his offence by the ſentence of a court martial.

Art. 5. Whatever commiſſioned officer ſhall be found drunk on his guard, party or other duty, under arms, ſhall be caſhiered for it; any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſo offending, ſhall ſuffer ſuch corporal puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by the ſentence of a court martial.

Art. 6. Whatever centinel ſhall be found ſleeping upon his poſt or ſhall leave it before he ſhall be regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by the ſentence of a court martial.

Art 7. No ſoldier belonging to any regiment, troop or company, ſhall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excuſed from duty, but in caſe of ſickneſs, diſability or leave of abſence; and every ſuch ſoldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as alſo the party ſo hired to do another's duty, ſhall be puniſhed at the next regimental court martial.

Art. 8. And every non commiſſioned officer conniving at ſuch hiring of duty as aforeſaid, ſhall be reduced for it; and every commiſſioned officer, knowing and allowing of ſuch ill practices in the ſervice, ſhall be puniſhed by the judgment of a general court martial.

Art. 9. Any perſon belonging to the forces employed in the ſervice of the United ſtates, who by diſcharging of fire arms, drawing of ſwords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatſoever, ſhall occaſion falſe alarms in camp, garriſon, or quarters, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

Art. 10. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall without urgent neceſſity, or without the leave of his ſuperior officer, quit his platoon or diviſion, ſhall be puniſhed according to the nature of his offence by the ſentence of a court martial.

Art. 11. No officer or ſoldier ſhall do violence to any perſon who brings proviſions or other neceſſaries to the camp, garriſon, or quarters of the forces of the United States employed in parts out of ſaid ſtates, on pain of death, or ſuch other puniſhment as a court martial ſhall direct.

Art. 12. Whatſoever officer or ſoldier ſhall miſbehave himſelf before the enemy, or ſhamefully abandon any poſt committed to his charge, or ſhall ſpeak words inducing others to do the like, ſhall ſuffer death.

Art. 13. Whatſoever officer or ſoldier ſhall miſbehave himſelf before the enemy, and run away, or ſhamefully abandon any fort, poſt, or guard, which he or they ſhall be commanded to defend, or ſpeak words inducing others to do the like; or who, after victory, ſhall quit his commanding officer, or poſt, to plunder and pillage: every ſuch offender, being duly convicted thereof, ſhall be reputed a diſobeyer of military orders; and ſhall ſuffer death or ſuch other puniſhment as by a general court martial ſhall be inflicted on him.

Art. 14. Any perſon belonging to the forces of the United States, who ſhall caſt away his arms and ammunition, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

Art. 15. Any perſon belonging to the forces of the United States, who ſhall make known the watch word to any perſon who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and diſcipline of war, or ſhall preſume to give a parole or watch word different from what he received, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

Art. 16. All officers and ſoldiers are to behave themſelves orderly in quarters, and on their march; and whoſoever ſhall commit any waſte or ſpoil, either in walks or trees, parks, warrens, fiſhponds, houſes, or gardens, corn fields, encloſures, or meadows, or ſhall maliciouſly deſtroy any property whatſoever belonging to the good people of the United States, unleſs by order of the then commander in chief of the forces of the ſaid ſtates to annoy rebels or other enemies in arms againſt ſaid States, he or they that ſhall be found guilty of offending herein, ſhall (beſides ſu h penalties as they are liable to by law) be puniſhed according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court martial.

Art. 17. Whoſoever, belonging to the forces of the United State employed in foreign parts, ſhall force a ſafe guard, ſhall ſuffer death.

Art. 18. Whoſoever ſhall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunion or ſhall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as by a court martial ſhall be inflicted.

Art. 19. Whoſoever ſhall be convicted of holding correſpondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as by a court martial ſhall be inflicted.

Art. 20. All public ſtores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, cloathing, forage, or proviſions, ſhall be ſecured for the ſervice of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanders in chief are to be anſwerable.

Art. 21. If any officer or ſoldier ſhall leave his poſt or colours to go in ſearch of plunder, he ſhall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court martial, ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as by a court martial ſhall be inflicted.

Art. 22. If any commander of any garriſon, fortreſs or poſt, ſhall be compelled by the officers or ſoldiers under his command to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers who ſhall be convicted of having ſo offended, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted upon them by the ſentence of a court-martial.

Art. 23. All ſuttlers and retainers to a camp, and all perſons whatſoever ſerving with the armies of the United States in the field, tho' no inliſted ſoldiers, are to be ſubject to orders, according to the rules and diſcipline of war.

Art. 24. Officers having brevetts, or commiſſions of a prior date to thoſe of the regiment in which they now ſerve, may take place in courts martial and on detachments, when compoſed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevetts or dates of their former commiſſions; but in the regiment, troop or company to which ſuch brevett officers and thoſe who have commiſſions of a prior date do belong, they ſhall do duty and take rank both on courts martial and on detachments which ſhall be compoſed only of their own corps according to the commiſſions by which they are muſtered in the ſaid corps.

Art. 25. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps ſhall happen to join or do duty together, the eldeſt officer by commiſſion there, on duty, or in quarters, ſhall command the whole, and give out orders for what is needful to the ſervice; regard being always had to the ſeveral ranks of thoſe corps, and the poſts they uſually occupy.

Art. 26. And in like manner alſo, if any regiments, troops or detachments of horſe or foot ſhall happen to march with, or be encamped or quartered with any bodies or detachments of other troops in the ſervice of the United States, the eldeſt officer, without reſpect to corps, ſhall take upon him the command of the whole, and give the neceſſary order to the ſervice.

SECTION XIV.

Art. 1. A general court martial in the United States ſhall not conſiſt of leſs than thirteen commiſſioned officers, and the preſident of ſuch court martial ſhall not be the commander in chief or commandant of the garriſon where the offender ſhall be tried, nor be under the degree of a field officer.

Art. 2. The members both of general and regimental courts martial ſhall, when belonging to different corps, take the ſame rank which they hold in the army; but when courts martial ſhall be compoſed of officers of one corps, they ſhall take their ranks according to the dates of the commiſſions, by which they are muſtered in the ſaid corps.

Art. 3. The judge advocate general, or ſome perſon deputed by him, ſhall proſecute in the name of the United States of America; and in trials of offenders by general courts martial, adminiſter to each member the following oaths:

"You ſhall well and truly try and determine, according to your evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America, and the priſoners to be tried. So help you God."

"You A. B do ſwear, that you will duly adminiſter juſtice according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the United States of America, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt ſhall ariſe, which is not explained by the ſaid articles, according to your conſcience, the beſt of your underſtanding, and the cuſtom of war in the like caſes. And you do further ſwear, that you will not divulge the ſentence of the court, until it ſhall be approved of by the general, or commander in chief; neither will you, upon any account, at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unleſs required to give evidence thereof as a witneſs, by a court of juſtice, in a due courſe of law. So help you God."

And as ſoon as the ſaid oath ſhall have been adminiſtered to the reſpective members, the preſident of the court ſhall adminiſter to the judge advocate, or perſon officiating as ſuch, an oath in the following words:

"You A. B. do ſwear, that you will not upon any account, at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unleſs required to give evidence thereof, as a witneſs, by a court of juſtice, in a due courſe of law. So help you God."

Art. 4. All the members of a court martial are to behave with calmneſs and decency; and in the giving of their votes, are to begin with the youngeſt in commiſſion.

Art. 5. All perſons who give evidence before a general court martial, are to be examined upon oath; and no ſentence of death ſhall be given againſt any offender by any general court martial, unleſs two thirds of the officers preſent ſhall concur therein.

Art. 6. All perſons called to give evidence, in any cauſe, before a court martial, who ſhall refuſe to give evidence, ſhall be puniſhed for ſuch refuſal, at the diſcretion of ſuch court martial: the oath to be adminiſtered in the following form, viz.

"You ſwear the evidence you ſhall give in the cauſe now in hearing, ſhall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Art. 7. No field officer ſhall be tried by any perſon under the degree of a captain; nor ſhall any proceedings or trials be carried on excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and of three in the afternoon, except in caſes which require an immediate example.

Art. 8. No ſentence of a general court martial ſhall be put in execution, till after a report ſhall be made of the whole proceedings to congreſs, or to the general or commander in chief of the forces of the United States, and their or his directions be ſignified thereupon.

Art. 9. For the more equitable deciſion of diſputes which may ariſe between officers and ſoldiers belonging to different corps, it is hereby directed, that the courts martial ſhall be equally compoſed of officers belonging to the corps in which the parties in queſtion do then ſerve; and that the preſidents ſhall be taken by turns, beginning with that corps which ſhall be eldeſt in rank.

Art. 10. The commiſſioned officers of every regiment may by the appointment of their colonel or commanding officer, hold regimental courts martial for the enquiring into ſuch diſputes, or criminal matters, as may come before them, and for the inflicting corporal puniſhments for ſmall offences, and ſhall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no ſentence ſhall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court martial) or the commandant of the garriſon, ſhall have confirmed the ſame.

Art. 11. No regimental court martial ſhall conſiſt of leſs than five officers, excepting in caſes where that number cannot conveniently be aſſembled, when three may be ſufficient; who are likewiſe to determine upon the ſentence by the majority of voices; which ſentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer of the regiment, not being a member of the court martial.

Art. 12. Every officer commanding in any of the forts, barracks, or elſewhere, where the corps under his command conſiſts of detachments from different regiments, or of independent companies, may aſſemble courts martial for the trial of offenders in the ſame manner as if they were regimental, whoſe ſentence is not to be executed until it ſhall be confirmed by the ſaid commanding officer.

Art. 13. No commiſſioned officer ſhall be caſhiered or diſmiſſed from the ſervice, excepting by an order from the congreſs, or by the ſentence of a general court martial; but non-commiſſioned officers may be diſcharged as private ſoldiers, and, by the order of the colonel of the regiment, or by the ſentence of a regimental court martial, be reduced to private centinels.

Art. 14. No perſon whatever ſhall uſe menacing words, ſigns or geſtures, in the preſence of a court martial, then ſitting, or ſhall cauſe any diſorder or riot, ſo as to diſturb their proceedings, on penalty of being puniſhed at the diſcretion of the ſaid court martial.

Art. 15. To the end that offenders may be brought to juſtice, it is hereby directed, that whenever any officer or ſoldier ſhall commit a crime deſerving puniſhment, he ſhall, by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arreſt; if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, be impriſoned till he ſhall be either tried by a court-martial, or ſhall be lawfully diſcharged by a proper authority.

Art. 16. No officer or ſoldier, who ſhall be put in arreſt or impriſonment, ſhall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till ſuch time as a court martial can be conveniently aſſembled.

Art. 17. No officer commanding a guard, or provoſt

martial, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, by any officer belonging to the forces of the United States; which officer shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

Art. 18. No officer commanding a guard or provost martial shall presume to release any prisoner committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any prisoner to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 19. Every officer or provost martial to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, is hereby required, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the colonel of the regiment to whom the prisoner belongs (where the prisoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the said regiment, and that his offence only relates to the neglect of duty in his own corps) or to the commander in chief, their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of his being punished for his disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a court martial.

Art. 20. And if any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, he shall be cashiered for it.

Art. 21. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court martial, of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service.

Art. 22. In all cases, where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice, or fraud, it shall be added in the punishment, that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers, in and about the camp, and of that particular state from which the offender came or usually resides; After which it shall be deemed scandalous for any officer to associate with him.

SECTION XV.

Art. 1. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die, or be killed, in the service of the United States, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage then in camp or quarters; and shall before the next regimental court martial make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the board of war, to the end that his executors may, after payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their use.

Art. 2. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall happen to die, or to be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, above his regimental cloathing, arms, and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the board of war; which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to, the representative of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorised to take care of the effects of dead officers and soldiers, should, before they shall have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of th agent of the regiment, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

SECTION XVI.

Art. 1. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or any other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery of the United states, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

Art. 2. For differences arising amongst themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, the courts martial may be composed of their own officers; but where a number sufficient of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of artillery shall sit in courts martial with the officers of the other corps, taking their rank according to the dates of their respective commissions, and no otherwise.

SECTION XVII.

Art. 1. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether minute men, militia, or others, being mustered and in continental pay, shall at all times, and in all places, when joined or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules or articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces, save only that such courts martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers of the same provincial corps with the offender.

That such militia and minute men as are now in service, and have by particular contract with their respective states engaged to be governed by particular regulations while in continental service, shall not be subject to the above articles of war.

Art. 2. For the future, all general officers and colonels, serving by commission from the authority of any particular state, shall, on all detachments, courts martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all generals and colonels serving by commissions from congress, though the commissions of such particular generals and colonels should be of elder date: and in like manner, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other inferior officers serving by commission from any particular state, shall on all detachments, court martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, have rank next after all officers of the like rank serving by commissions from congress, though the commissions of such lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other inferior officers, should be of elder date to those of the like rank from congress.

SECTION XVIII.

Art. 1. The aforegoing articles are to be read and published once in every two months at the head of every regiment, troop or company, mustered or to be mustered in the service of the United States; and are to be duly observed and exactly obeyed by all officers and soldiers who are or shall be in the said service.

Art. 2. The general, or commander in chief for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning, or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted, for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforegoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, said, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, or have his punishment mitigated by the colonel, or officer commanding the regiment.

Art. 3. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall more than one hundred lashes be inflicted on any offender at the discretion of a court martial.

That every judge advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court martial, do, and he is hereby required to transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court martial to the secretary at war, which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of said secretary, to the end that persons intitled thereto may be enabled; upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

That the party tried by any general court martial shall be intitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court martial, upon demand thereof made by himself or by any other person or persons on his behalf, whether such sentence be approved or not.

Art. 4. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint some suitable person belonging to such regiment, to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and shall direct the same to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of such sick, wounded or necessitous soldiers as belong to such regiments; and such person shall account with such officer, for all fines received, and the application thereof.

Art. 5. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the above article of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

In CONGRESS, *August* 21, 1776.

Resolved, That the following resolution be printed at the end of the rules and articles of war, viz.

THAT all persons not members of, nor owing allegiance to any of the United States of America as described in a resolution of congress of the 24th of June last, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a court martial, or such other punishment as such court martial shall direct.

By order of the congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

LONDON.

Admiralty office, June 8.

By letters received from vice admiral Shuldham, dated at Halifax the 25th of April last, it appears, that on the 15th of that month, capt. Furneaux of the Syren, one of the frigates under his command, took a brigantine belonging to the rebels, which was carrying from Philadelphia to Charlestown in South Carolina, a company of artillery, consisting of a captain, commissioned by the continental congress, and 79 men, most of whom have since entered into his majesty's service with gen. Clinton; it also appears, that the other cruizers of his squadron had intercepted and taken 44 merchant ships and vessels belonging to his majesty's rebellious subjects in North America; and that capt. Barkley, of the Scarborough, who had been sent to Savannah, in the province of Georgia, for provisions, had set free 13 vessels richly laden, which had been seized and detained there by the rebels.

Admiralty office, June 11, 1776.

By letters from capt. Douglass, of his majesty's ship Isis, dated Quebec the 18th and 15th of May, received yesterday by capt. Hamilton, late of the Lizard, who arrived from thence in his majesty's sloop the Hunter, it appears, that the Isis, which sailed from Portland on the 11th of March, having succours on board for the relief of the place, made the island of St. Peter's, on the 11th of April; that he had from thence with the greatest difficulty made his way, pressing the ship by force of sail for fifty or sixty leagues through large fields of thick ice; that on the 21st of April, when he got clear of the ice, he made the island of Anticostie, and the same evening entered the river St. Lawrence; that on the 30th he anchored in a snow storm near the Pilgrim islands, and from thence, as the storm cleared up, observed successive smoaks from cape to cape towards Quebec; and that, after various obstacles from fogs, calms, or contrary winds, he arrived on the 14th of May near Isle aux Coustres, where he was joined by his majesty's ship the Surprize, and Martin sloop, which sailed on the 20th of March from Plymouth, having likewise succours on board. Capt. Douglass adds, that having secured here all the French pilots, and every hour becoming more precious, he gave orders on the 5th of May to capt. Linzee of the Surprize, to make the best of his way, and give notice to governor Carleton of the approaching relief. Capt. Linzee arrived in view of the town at six o'clock the next morning; and after answering the private signals from the garrison, came to anchor in the bason of Quebec, between the rebel battery on point Levi and the lower town, where the Isis and Martin came to an anchor also, very soon after; and the several detachments they had on board were immediately landed. Capt. Douglass further observes, that the general wisely availing himself of the different impressions which the arrival of the ships had made on the minds of the rebels, marched out to give them battle, but that they as instantly retreated; on which capt. Douglass ordered capt. Linzee and capt. Harvey of the Martin sloop, with a province armed vessel to proceed up the river as far as the rapids, in hopes to annoy them in their retreat which was attended with good effect, as it hindered the parties on the opposite sides of the river from joining in their flight towards Montreal. He represents their flight to have been very precipitate, as they left not only their cannon undischarged, their ammunition, scaling ladders, intrenching tools, and provisions, but even many of them their musquets.

The Surprize and Martin were farther successful in taking an armed schooner belonging to the rebels, carrying four 6 pounders and 6 three pounders, but the men escaped into the woods; they also recovered his majesty's schooner the Gaspee which in the last winter had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and had been sunk by them, but was soon weighed and found to be not materially damaged. It also appears, from capt. Douglass's letters, that on the 8th of May his majesty's ship Niger arrived with three transports, having on board the 47th regiment from Halifax; and that on the 10th, capt. Lutwidge, of his majesty's ship the Triton, arrived with the Lord Howe and Bute transports, having troops on board, together with the British Queen, Agnes, and Beaver, victuallers from England.

Capt. Douglass speaks highly in commendation of the captains and officers of the ships employed to carry succours, for their perseverance and exertion in the many difficulties they had to encounter in the passage thro' the gulph, and in every other part of the service.

Yesterday capt. Page, of the corps of engineers, was presented to the king by lord viscount Townshend, and most graciously received. His majesty was pleased to say much in favour of his condact at Bunker's Hill, on the seventeenth of June, under general Howe.

On Saturday morning some experiments were tried at Woolwich, before lord viscount Townshend, lord Amherst, generals Harvey and Desaguliers, and a number of other officers, with a rifle gun, upon a new construction, by capt. Ferguson, of the seventieth regiment; when that gentleman, under the disadvantages of a heavy rain and high wind, performed the four following things, none of which had ever been accomplished with any other small arms. First, he fired during four or five minutes at a target, at two hundred yards distance, at the rate of four shots each minute. Secondly, he fired six shots in one minute. Thirdly, he fired four times per minute, advancing at the same time at the rate of four miles in the hour. Fourthly, he poured a little water into the pan and barrel of his piece when loaded, so as to wet every part of the powder, and in less than half a minute she fired as well as ever, without extracting the ball. He also hit the bull's eye at one hundred yards, laying with his back on the ground; and, notwithstanding the unequalness of the wind and wetness of the weather, he only missed the target three times during the whole course of the experiments.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 9.

"There is not a maritime nation in Europe but which privately carries on a trade with the British colonies of North America, France, and Spain in particular, who have the best opportunity for it; witness, that commerce never flourished so much throughout all Europe as it actually has done since the beginning of the present American war. Thus Great-Britain, formerly the provider of the whole globe, now suffers foreign nations to enrich themselves by trafficking with her own colonies, while she is contending with power and vain superiority. The armament of France and Spain, which of late has so much taken up the notice of Europe, we now find to be for the following purpose. It is far from the intention of either of those two powers to interrupt Great-Britain whilst she is engaged in the present contest; but their views merely are to carry on an open trade (warlike stores excepted) with the colonies of North America. They argue thus: as the colonies were kept in subjection by the mother country, the latter prevented other nations from dealing with them, and the former, through filial affection, and mutual interest, submitted their trade to be monopolized by the mother country; but now the ties being dissolved, the colonies being declared as enemies, the monopoly seized from itself, every nation may go to market according to their interest. It was in the power of Great-Britain to prohibit her colonies to trade with foreigners, but it is not in her power to prescribe laws to other nations, prohibiting them from trading with America; nor does it consist with the laws of nations; just as if Russia, as long as she was at war with the Ottoman Porte, would have prohibited all Europe from trading to Turkey. But if Great-Britain should insist upon it that she has a right to prevent other nations from trafficking with North America, both France and Spain are determined to oppose her by force of arms; to which purpose a strong united force of these two nations is cruising in the sea, merely to act in their own defence: and as it is impossible for Great-Britain to submit to this, nothing is more sure than open hostilities to be soon commenced at sea, which cannot fail from involving all Europe in a most horrid war."

July 20. A correspondent assures us, that some accounts of a very disagreeable nature have been received from America within these few days; but whether it be relative to the rumour spread of lord Howe being killed, and the troops under his convoy cut to pieces on his attempting to land at New-York or Rhode-Island, or whether these disagreeable accounts relative to any repulse in the southern colonies, have not yet transpired. Certain it is, however, that the court and all the great official officers were in the utmost confusion and embarrassment, on Sunday and Monday last.

The same correspondent says, that after the repeated attempts authorised by the most specific instructions, our ambassador cannot bring the French ministry to any direct or absolute engagement relative to the trade carried on by their subjects with our American colonies. The French cabinet treat the complaint as having no ground, but a mere smuggling commerce, opened by some persons of desperate fortunes in the northern part of the kingdom. They say it is not in their power to repress or annihilate the illicit trade carried on within their own dominions, both by foreigners and natives, much less that carried on at three thousand miles distance. In short, they insist on being permitted to remain passive, and declare they have no manner of objection to Great-Britain's taking every step in her power to put a stop to this illegal intercourse, which may be consistent with the law of nations.

Upwards of 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, lately proved at Purfleet, is now ſhipping on board ſome tranſports in the river for America.

The above powder is to be diſtributed on board different veſſels, which are each to mount a number of carriage guns, in caſe they ſhould meet with any of the provincial privateers, and on their arrival in America are to land their artillery for the uſe of his majeſty's forces there.

The expences of the campaign of 1776, army debt, tranſport ſervice, and navy extraordinary, at the moſt moderate computation, it is believed, will amount to full ſeven millions ſterling, a ſum conſiderably more than was expended in any one year of Mr. Pitt's ſucceſsful adminiſtration, when this country had almoſt all Europe to contend with, and when ſhe waged war in every quarter of the globe, from Bengal to Lake Ontario, from the deſerts of Africa to the banks of the Weſer.

BOSTON, *October* 3.

We juſt learn that capt. Sowle, in a privateer belonging to this ſtate, has taken a large ſhip from Halifax, bound to New York, with a number of light-horſe, &c. on board, and ſent her into Townſhend.

NEWBURY-PORT, *Sept.* 27.

Laſt Friday was brought in here, by the Waſhington privateer, a brig bound to the Weſt-Indies, to fetch ſoldiers for the enemy; ſhe had on board a quantity of proviſions, and a few pieces of cannon.

We hear that a ſchooner about 90 tons, laden with ſalt, linen and houſhold furniture, was carried into Ipſwich a few days ago.

PROVIDENCE, *September* 28.

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay (Jamaica) dated Auguſt 6, found on board a prize ſhip lately captured.

"The confuſion that we have been in here ſince you left the iſland, on account of the ſlaves, prevents my ſending you the articles which you deſired. God knows how the affair will end, for the[y] daily impeached faſter than they can be taken up [and], what is amazing, none have yet fled to the woods. It is ſaid they have ſent to St. Anne's, to procure a man to command them who was concerned in the laſt rebellion; but I fancy he will be deterred on hearing of ſo many of their chief officers being taken up. I was obliged to go to Lucea on the firſt information. Two of the maroons were accuſed, but it appears at preſent that only one worthleſs fellow, who never ſtaid at home, and is deteſted by the reſt, has had any knowledge of it, and they wiſh to have him puniſhed, if it can be proved that he has endeavoured to repreſent them as inclined to ſerve the ſlaves. You cannot imagine how it has affected my remittance this year. I expect it will ruin me, as well as ſome other planters. But I have not ſpirits to write any more on the ſubject."

Extract of another letter from Jamaica, dated Hanover pariſh, Auguſt 7, 1776.

"The purport of this is to acquaint you, that we are ſtill alive in this pariſh. A moſt horrid conſpiracy had been formed by the negroes to cut us all off to a man, and even to a white male child; the women were to have been ſpared to make concubines for the Ethiopeans. Such was their intention, and Sunday, the 21ſt of July, at night, was the time appointed for putting the plot in execution; but Providence was kind enough to order it to be diſcovered the Monday before the 21ſt, ſince which the military duty has been very ſevere. Martial law has been proclaimed, and every perſon, without exception, is obliged to turn out. There is no intelligence of the negroes in the other pariſhes having joined them but ſuppoſe the maſſacre was to have been general throughout the iſland. Scarce any thing is now going on in this pariſh but taking up, trying, hanging, and gibbeting alive, though many have been acquitted. The ſhipping have been laid under an embargo till this day."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 12.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 17, 1776.

The congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, to whom was referred brigadier general Wooſter's letter, requeſting an enquiry into his conduct, while he had the honour of commanding the continental forces in Canada, which was read as follows: "That brigadier-general W[illegible]er produced copies of a number of letters which paſſed between him and general Schuyler, and of his letters to congreſs, from which it appears, that he, from time to time, gave ſeaſonable notice of the ſtate of the army under his command, and what ſupplies were, in his opinion neceſſary to render the enterpriſe ſucceſsful. That a number of officers, and other gentlemen, from Canada, who were acquainted with his conduct there, and who happened occaſionally to be in this city, were examined before the committee, to which letters, and the minutes of the examination of the witneſſes herewith exhibited, the committee beg leave to refer the congreſs for further information; and report, as the opinion of the committee, upon the whole of the evidence that was before them, that nothing cenſurable or blame-worthy appears againſt brigadier-general Wooſter." The report being again read was agreed to.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from camp, October 11.

"Three frigates and three tenders paſſed Mount-Waſhington the 9th of October—'Tis ſaid an expreſs arrived at head-quarters, informing that the ſhips have got to col. Phillips's, between nine and ten miles above us, and have taken two row-gallies, a ſloop and two ſchooners, or a ſchooner and two ſloops, and that they were landing ſome men there.

"Lord Stirling is exchanged for gov. Browne, of Providence, and maſter Lovell for maj. Skeene."

BALTIMORE, *October* 9.

STRICTURES on lord and general HOWE's *DECLARATION.*

THESE men intimate, with a roundneſs equal to their effrontery, that the congreſs, miſguiding the Americans, did direct their oppoſition to conſtitutional government (Britiſh) and ſeemingly as an act of their own.—The congreſs being choſen by, and ſubject to the people, cannot miſguide them, whilſt they tranſact their buſineſs by their own conſent and inſtructions.

They next aſſert, "That congreſs have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with their extravagant and inadmiſſible claim of independence."—Was independence the firſt claim of the colonies? Or was it not rather the unavoidable conſequence of the repeated refuſal of having their grievances redreſſed?

They further declare, "That they are *equally* deſirous to confer," &c. &c. If the word *equally* can be ſubject to conſtruction, it muſt mean that they, lord and general Howe, *equally* diſavow every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with their extravagant and inadmiſſible claim of parliament's making laws binding the colonies in all caſes whatſoever.

They tell us, "They will confer *with his majeſty's well affected ſubjects*, upon the means of reſtoring public tranquility," &c. As the colonies have declared independence, they cannot be called *his majeſty's ſubjects*. We preſume, therefore, their excellencies intention is to confer with thoſe few who have been always diſaffected and inimical to the liberties of the colonies, and ſtiled *Tories*, who therefrom may be ſaid to be his majeſty's *well affected ſubjects*; and with theſe their excellencies may treat with *ſucceſs*—They are adapted to any thing.

They further generouſly promiſe, "That ſuch inſtructions to the governors as lay improper reſtraints on the freedom of legiſlation, are to be reviſed; but they are totally ſilent to the bulk of our grievances, and all the oppreſſive acts of parliament, a removal of which, and a repeal of thoſe acts, would have ſecured peace, honour, and happineſs, not only to the people of America, but thoſe of Great-Britain.

Upon the whole, how chimerical, abſurd and ridiculous muſt it at appear to every perſon of any diſcernment, to expect the people at large could or would ſacrifice their liberty, and exchange their preſent noble ſituation for that of abject ſlavery.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 17.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Thoſe who are deſirous of contracting for the ſame, or any part of them, are requeſted to apply to the Council of Safety of this ſtate.

By order,
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *Oct.* 2, 1776.

TORIES, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Engliſhman, about ſix feet high, a very ſtrong well made man, ruddy complexion, has ſhort brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, ſtockings, ſhoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER M'CRAW, a Scotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarſe hunting ſhirt and leather breeches, a pair of ſtriped trouſers, and pale blue yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNITH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting ſhirt with pockets in the ſides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white ſtockings, a brown ſurtout coat, and Scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennſylvanian, pretends to have ſome knowledge in phyſic, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſlender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a ſhort brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings.

ROBERT TURNER, an Engliſhman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made ſtrong man, ſhort brown hair, had on a light coloured ſurtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth cloſe brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of ſuſtian breeches, ſeveral pair of ribbed yarn ſtockings, ſhoes and hat.

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Engliſhman, about five feet ſix inches high, a ſlim made man, and very pale countenance, ſhort black hair, an old gray cloth coat, ſtriped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, ſhoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSNEY, a Pennſylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, has a dimple in his chin, ſhort dark brown hair, a hunting ſhirt, a brown ſhalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of trouſers, ſtockings, ſhoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above perſons, ſo that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, ſhall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-ſix dollars for all of them.

Per order,
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to paſs a reſolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in ſuit for non-payment of intereſt before the 1ſt day of January next, thoſe in arrears are requeſted to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,
tf WILLIAM EDDIS.

Williamſburg, October 5, 1776.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty of this ſtate, will be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 21ſt inſtant, at the houſe of Mrs. Watts, on Chingoteague,

THE SHIP Caroline, of London, lately made a prize by the Harlequin privateer, capt. Woolſey, of Baltimore, with her ſails, rigging, and materials, being about 200 tons burthen, plantation built, about ſix years old, but, having been ſtranded on the coaſt of England, has been ſince rebuilt, and her keel, ſtern, and ſtern-poſt, many of her futtocks and floor timbers, of Engliſh oak; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be equal, if not ſuperior, to a new American built veſſel. An inventory of her ſails, rigging, and materials, may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's, or on board ſaid ſhip.—At the ſame time will be ſold part of her cargo, conſiſting of choice Muſcovado ſugars and rum, ſhipped on board ſaid ſhip from Jamaica for the London market. And on the following day will commence the ſale of the reſidue of the cargo, conſiſting of 400 hogſheads of ſugar, and 117 puncheons of rum, at Pitt's landing, on Pocomoke river, in Cheſapeake bay, which lies convenient for tranſportation to any part of Virginia, Maryland, or Philadelphia markets, and will continue until the whole is diſpoſed of.

BEN. POWELL, marſhal.

To be ſold by public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the ſaid women can cook, ſpin, waſh and plait linen very well. The other three underſtand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be ſold for caſh only; and if the day of ſale ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the next fair day. tf

Annapolis, 14th October, 1776.

WANTED to purchaſe, a NEGRO WOMAN that has been uſed to houſe work. Alſo a Negro girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, and two Negro boys. Whoever has ſuch to diſpoſe of may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the printer. 3w

October 11, 1776.

WENT away, on the night of the 9th inſtant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following ſervant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkſhireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and ſhort yellow hair; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig ſhirt, coarſe country linen trouſers, a brown bear ſkin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Engliſhman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old ſhirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has loſt great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welſh, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his dreſs was a fulled country cloth jacket and breeches, of aſh colour, an old oſnabrig ſhirt, felt hat, and old ſhoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennſylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants ſhall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty ſhillings, if forty miles, forty ſhillings, and if at a greater diſtance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by 3w

SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th inſtant, a convict Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſandy hair, ſtoops and ſwings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light coloured friſe coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts friſe, white jacket, either linen or ſuſtian, old leather breeches, old oſnabrig trouſers, oſnabrig ſhirt, old caſtor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, if in this province, ſhall have fifty ſhillings, if out of the province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and aſſignment are miſſing; if he has got them he may forge a diſcharge, as he can write. tf

Charles county, Wiccomico, Oct. 12, 1776.

PUT on board my sloop, by capt. Hawker, from London, in 1773, two packages or parcels of goods, marked R B, to be delivered to the owner at Annapolis, which goods I have sent two or three different times, but could not find or hear of any owner for them; and, unless the owner apply for them in four weeks from the date hereof, shall have them viewed and valued, and make use of them.

EDW. SMOOT.

Talbot county, September 9, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody some few days ago, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, says he belongs to William Spooner, at the head of the ba , in Charles-Town. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STEVENS, sheriff.

THERE are at the plantation of John Bealls, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black steers, that appear to have been in the yoke, one dark brindled cow, and one brown heifer; all of the aforesaid cattle are marked with a crop and underbit in each ear. The owner may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to John Trumbull, near Bladensburg.

w3

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, in Prince George's county, near Magruder's warehouse, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about 12 hands high, strong made, bald face, two hind feet white, is branded on the off buttock, but not so plain as to be understood. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges to

w3 JAMES WILSON.

September 30, 1776.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a stray, a chesnut sorrel horse, about eight years old, branded on the near shoulder A S, three white feet, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w3 JOHN HAFF.

September 27, 1776.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the seal of the said court, August 11, 1775, will be sold, the first Monday in December next, on the premises, several tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Costin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died seised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Costin, his son and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, to whom the subscriber was appointed guardian by the justices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for sale, and for the payment and satisfaction of a large sum of money by the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacon, Esq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry Costin, deceased, given, he is by said decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the said land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may purchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the said Henry Costin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, she, or they, prosecute the same within six months next after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of assembly of this province in such case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and security for the residue.

w5 JOSHUA CLARK.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Lower district of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, an indented Irish servant man, named JAMES QUINN, about twenty-five years old, short black bushy hair, which he sometimes ties, much pitted with the small-pox, a down sulky look, about five feet [illegible] inches high, thick made: took with him a blue shag livery frock lined with white linen, metal buttons, light coloured shag cuffs, and small cape the same, a short jacket, fore parts blue, as the frock, and back parts blue camlet lined with linen, a thread-bare short blue cloth frock, with small carved brass buttons, and blue serge lining, a dollar hat almost new, a good linen shirt, not well bleached, a good pair of leather breeches, a pair of light coloured woollen stockings, a pair of pumps, almost new, with thongs, and a few nails in the heels.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, or secures him so that the owner may get him again, if taken in the province, shall have forty shillings reward, or out of the province, three pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by

(w3) JOHN KELLY.

N. B. It is requested of all captains of vessels not to take him off.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

October 10, 1776.

DROPT, the 8th instant, on the main road, between capt. Richard Weems's and David Weems's, Esqs; Herring-Creek, a roll of Maryland convention money (of the last emission) containing (and marked on the outside) 50 sheets, at £ 9 12 6 each, £.481 5 0, and T. C. W. and Co.—Whoever finds the said roll or bundle of money, and will deliver it to Messr. Thomas Charles Williams and Co. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber at Herring-Creek, shall receive the above reward

THO. MORTON, jun.

October 9, 1776.

STOLEN out of my pasture, at West-River, in Anne-Arundel county, the 29th or 30th of September last, a horse colt, two years old last spring; he has not been rode; of a dark brown colour, about fourteen hands high, he is cut, docked, and branded N M, his tail is pretty long and rather thin. Any person that secures the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be convicted of the same, and delivers the colt to me in Annapolis, shall be paid ten pounds, or five pounds for the colt only.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

October 1, 1776.

THE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an ostler, and to do any other business as occasion may require. Any person inclinable to serve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable.

4w WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776.

FOR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the 21st day of this instant October; at Mr. Samuel Mansell's, on Tuesday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thursday the 31st; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforesaid, and discharge the several claims against them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his son Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

tf THOMAS DEALE, sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a large scar on his left cheek: had on when he went away, an old Irish linen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sky blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge, and a spotted swanskin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said negro shall be entitled to the above reward.

w6 JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near West River, on or about the 16th instant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled by wearing iron fetters, has a long switch tail, and her mane hangs on both sides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the said mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall be paid twenty shillings currency reward, and no questions asked.

4w ANNE HARWOOD.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

October 4, 1776.

WHEREAS the subscriber, belonging to a sloop of which a certain Abner Ely is skipper, was hove overboard on the 7th day of September last by the said Ely, who, out of a bloody design, as he supposes, while he was struggling for life, struck him several blows, which obliged him to get ashore. In the interim, said Ely, with a certain John Robertson, being in Hooper's Straights, Maryland, set sail and went off with his cash and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light persuasion, about five feet six or seven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the sloop is about seven tons burden, has a pump in the larboard side of the cabin, a white main-sail and black gib. Whoever will secure him so that he be brought to justice, on applying to me, at Mr. David Weems's, Herring-Bay, shall have five pounds reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

w3 HUGH M'CREE.

N. B. He was seen with his vessel in Pocomoke on Wednesday the 25th of September last.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn; Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

tf ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

LOST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in said book, drawn by Messr. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whose-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

tf DAVID WEEMS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.